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Fresh Successes Made in Succession in the Field of Medical Science of the DPRK

Medical workers in North Korea have made another big contribution to the development of the modern medicine. According to KCNA reports of March 22, medical workers of the Cerebral Nerve Surgical Section of the South Pyungan Provincial Central Hospital have effected a big innovation in the operation and treatment of the cerebral nerve diseases. Meanwhile, members of the Ophthalmic Section of the North Pyongan Provincial Central Hospital cured cases of the atrophy of optic nerve.

Eastern Medicine Succeeds in Curing Atrophy of Optic Nerve

Our eastern medicine has succeeded in completely curing the atrophy of optic nerve, one of the questions still unsolved in the modern western medicine.

Kim Do Chun, chief, and members, of the Ophthalmic Section of the North Pyongan Provincial Central Hospital, completely cured cases of the atrophy of optic nerve by way of combining the injection of nutritive substance for the optic nerve with acupuncture.

This is one more brilliant fruit of the public health policy of the Korean Workers' Party on inheriting and developing eastern medicine, the intrinsic medical legacy of our people, along with modern western medicine and widely introducing it in prophylactics and therapeutics ,and is a great addition to the further development of the medical science of our country.

It was shortly after the National Meeting of Forerunners in the Chullima Work Team Movement in August, 1960, that Section Chief Kim Do Chun got to work on the full-scale study of this method.

Inspired by the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung at the meeting, he made up his mind to give sight to all the blind and enable them to see the bright world of the Workers' Party Age. He began with an all-round investigation of the blind in the province. At first, he happened to see a disabled soldier whose optic nerve became atrophied in the detonation of an explosive during the fatherland liberation war. He devoted his all to the treatment of this disabled soldier. His treatment of western medicine for months produced no clinical symptom. He decided to find solution in the study of eastern medicine with its rich clinical experiences and scientific thoeries.

Classics on eastern medicine enriched by our forefathers provide ample data on Kyunghyul (puncture) that can promote the function of optic nerves. Particularly the fact that a series of troubles in nervous system are cured in our country by acupuncture based on eastern medicine confirmed the conviction of the chief doctor. He pushed ahead with his research day and night.

In compliance with the theory of eastern medicine, he applied needles in punctures related to the improvement of eye-sight. His efforts began yielding fruit. After 20 days the patient's headache stopped somewhat and one month later the visual power started to gain and the contour of ordinary objects could be discerned.

Observing with care the development of the patient's conditions, he combined contemporary western medicine with acupuncture in the treatment.

The patient who could distinguish only between day and night was able to discern all objects around him and walk alone after three months' treatment.

Drawing firm confidence from this, Doctor Kim Do Chun registered thirty cases of optic nerve atrophy in the province in accordance with their ages, professions, visual fields, causes and the periods of atrophy and applied to them the practised therapeutic method. In his course, the complete recovery of optic nerve atrophy caused by external wounds, inflamation and unknown origin, with the exception of visual power zero, was established.

As a result, apatient suffering for 15 years from optic nerve atrophy of unknown cause with visual numerus digitorum ten centimetre gained his sight to 0.1 in one year treatment and another with a sight 0.2 troubled by three-year-old optic nerve atrohpy caused by external injury recovered his visual power to 0.8 in three months.

The patients of papillitis gained their eyesights ranging from zero to one.

Though the naked eye can not see the recovery of tissues of optic nerves, through the examination of eyes affected by optic nerve atrophy, Doctor Kim Do Chun found out that when a needle stimulates a competent Kyunghyul, it promotes metabolism while gradually expanding the blood vessles in optic nerves along the Kyungmaik, removes inflamation.

Keenly alive to their responsibility for human lives, the red medical workers of the Ophthalmic Section of the North Pyungan Provincial Central Hospital have already cured 15 cases of optic nerve atrophy including Cho Choon Suk living in Woonsan Eup, Woonsan County, North Pyungan Province, and are now energetically treating a large number of cases.

This success of our red medical workers once again demonstrates the advantage of eastern medicine.

Now Doctor Kim Do Chun is directing deep attention to the study on the eastern medicaments for restoring the atrophied optic nerve while making ever deeper study of the Kyunghyul conncected with the optic nerve atrophy.

Title of Chullima Work Team to Chair Headed by Dr. Kim Bong Han

PYONGYANG, March 25 (KCNA)–A ceremony was held in the Pyongyang Medical College yesterday for awarding the title of Chullima Work Team to the chair of physiology led by Professor Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology. The chair of physiology discovered the substance of Kyungrak which opened a new stage in the development of modern medical science and biology and made other great achievements in the field of scientific research.

Doctor Kim Bong Han, leader of the Chullima Work Team, expressed the determination to score new successes by carrying through in the work of scientific research.

Epochal Success in the Development of Cerebral Nerve Surgery

The Chullima Cerebral Nerve Surgical Section of the South Pyungan Provincial Central Hospital has effected a big innovation in the operation and treatment of the patients of the cerebral nerve diseases.

During the period of a little more than four years, this collective has saved the lives of over 800 people on the point of death by successfully conducting major operations of over 20 kinds of complex and dangerous diseases of the cerebral nerve system including encephaloma, cerebral abscess, trigeminal neuralgia, optic nerve atrophy and auditory nerve swelling.

The technical level of Pak Chun Ho, director, and the other members of the Chullima cerebral nerve surgical section of this hospital has surpassed the world level in diagnoses, operational sphere, operation technique and in the rate of patients' recovery.

Their delicate, skilful treatment and technique have by no means been achieved easily.

Director Pak Chun Ho devoted his energies to perfecting the treatment and operation of the complicated and delicate diseases of the cerebral nerve system with a self-reliant spirit.

In applying the suboccipital puncture there is a big difference between the orientals and westerners in the distance from the skin to the medulla oblongate. On the basis of the correct appraisal of this difference, Pak Chun Ho, director of this cerebral nerve surgical section, used appropriate devices in conducting the operation and treatment and thereby prevented even a single accident.

Underlying the precious technical successes of this medical collective is the profound love of the red medical fighters of the party for human beings.

The course of the recent research into the artificial meninges was higher than the world level.

As is known, the operation for traumatic epilepsy and the plastic operation for any lacking part of the skull was carried out in the past by way of sewing the fascia of the patient's leg to his pachymeninx.

This method causes more severe pain to patients becuase of the double operation for taking out fascia by incising the thigh and patching it up to the fractured part of the meninges. Further, this method may cause the recurrence of the disease on account of easy adhesion of the fascia of the leg to the brain.

The medical collective of the Pak Chun Ho cerebral nerve surgical section could not be indifferent to the sufferings of the patients or to the limitations of this method.

Although they set about producing artificial meninges, this was not an easy problem to solve.

These medical workers immensely inspired by the teachings Premier Kim Il Sung gave on June 8, 1961, at the National Meeting of Frontrankers in the field of public health where he stressed that there is no disease that cannot be cured when the medical workers take the patients' pain to their heart and devote all their sincerity.

After prolonged study and discussion for days and months on end, the medical collective found out a new material thanks to the rapidly developing chemical industry of our country and immediately carried out experiments on this material. They succeeded in various chemical experiments and experiments on animals but they did not immediately apply the results to the patients.

Only after they experimented this material on their own body, incising the flesh, did they introduce it to the medical treatment of the patients.

The new artificial meninges they produced have made it possible to remove the sufferings caused by the double operation from the patients and decisively solve the question of treating the disruption of pachymeninx and epilepsy by preventing fusion to the pachymeninx.

Such lofty, beautiful communist deeds are innumerable with these people.

Having firmly resolved to undertake the operation and treatment of the cases of the cerebral nerve diseases throughout the country on their own, they have nearly completed their registration. They are looking for, by correspondence and on foot, critical cases of this disease and are curing them.

Not long ago Director Pak Chun Ho visited and completely cured the disabled soldier Won Sung Il in Haeju, South Whanghai Province, who had long suffered from the tumour of cervical medulla.

Today, all the people are boundlessly happy over the precious technique achieved and successes made by Director Pak Chun Ho and his Chullima Cerebral Nerve Surgical Section of the South Pyungan Provincial Central Hospital.

WFTU Calls for Firm Solidarity With Korean People

The World Federation of Trade Unions recently called upon the national trade union organizations and international industrial trade unions to make preparations for expressing firm solidarity with the Korean workers and people on the occasions of the 12th anniversary of the U.S. imperialists' provocation of aggressive war against the Korean people on June 25, 1950, and of the 9th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement, according to information from Prague.

Issuing the appeal, the WFTU evinced the firm conviction that the working people and trade unions throughout the world would express firm solidarity with the workers and people of Korea.

The WFTU recalled the fact that the World Trade Union Congress held in Moscow at the close of last year adopted a special resolution on the Korean situation, calling upon the working people and trade union organizations the world over to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist troops from South Korea and express solidarity with the Korean workers and people in their fight for the peaceful unification of the country.

Condemning the intrigue of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" hatched by the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the WFTU said:

In South Korea, the military fascist dictatorship is becoming further venomous and the political and economic crisis is aggravating to the extreme. The living conditions of the people have become more unbearable and the rights of trade unions or democratic freedom practically do not exist.

But under these difficult conditions the working people and the rest of the South Korean people are resolutely waging a heroic struggle, not succumbing to exploitation and oppression.

Chemicals Widely Introduced in National Economy

Now, chemicals are being introduced on a broader scale into different branches of the national economy.

Our chemical industry successfully turns out acetone, turpentine-oil, methyl alcohol, cellulose and artificial fibres and has started the mass production of staple fibre, vinalon and other artificial fibres and such plastic material as vinyl chloride.

The Korean Workers' Party has consistently directed a great concern to the rapid development of chemical industry in the past period as one of the major links in carrying to reality its basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture.

As a result, our chemical industry has gone over from the production of inorganic chemicals such as chemical fertilizer and carbide to the stage of producing in large quantities such organic synthetic fibre as vinalon and synthetic resin including vinyl chloride and phenol.

More, our chemical industry has gained valuable experiences and laid a solid foundation for its large-scale development on the basis of home raw materials.

All this has opened up a wider vista for the extensive application of chemicals in the national economy.

In the Seven-Year Plan period energy will be concentrated, in chemical industry, on the struggle for using in most rational way the resources by chemical methods, newly producing what our country lacks or is short of at present, stimulating the growth of agricultural and livestock products and considerably enhancing their productivity.

First and foremost attention will be directed to the work for creating a solid raw material base for light industry by chemical methods and realising the extensive application of chemicals in the rural economy.

Part of the Vinalon Factory, symbol of wide introduction of chemicals in the national economy.

The people will receive vinalon and vichlon fibre made out from anthracite and lime stone which are abundant in our country and nitron and nylon fibre produced from carbide, coal and corn cod.

The output of artificial fibre and synthetic fibre will reach 80,000-100,000 tons in 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

During this period, the production of various synthetic resin including vinyl chloride, phenol, urea and melamine resins will increase sharply and their annual output reach the level of 60,000-70,000 tons.

This means a growth of 68 times in synthetic resin production during the seven years.

In this period, the problem of synthetic rubber will be solved and crude oil processing industry will be newly set up in our country.

For the extensive application of chemicals in agriculture, all kinds of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and chemical fodder will be produced in large quantities in the Seven-Year Plan period.

Along with the expansion of the existing production bases of fertilizers, many new fertilizer factories producing phosphate ammonium sulphate, fused phosphate, urea and liquid ammonium will be newly built and various insecticides and disinfectants such as hexachloride and D.D.T., and weed-killing chemicals including pentaclor phenol, cimadin, 2.4-D, etc. And stimulants of growth and chemical fodder will be produced in abundance.

The supply of chemical fertilizers to the rural areas will go up to more than 1,700,000 tons and their application per hectare of arable land to 570 kg and more.

The geographical distribution of chemical industry will be considerably improved.

During the plan period, the existing chemical industrial bases including the Hamheung district will be further adjusted and consolidated and a new, large chemical industrial base be established in the western coast area around Backchun, in North Pyungan Province.

Korean-Cuban Friendship Agricultural Co-op. Set up

PYONGYANG, March 20 (KCNA)—The members of the Whasung Agricultural Cooperative in the Ryongsung district of Pyongyang held yesterday a general meeting and decided to rename their cooperative the Korean-Cuban Friendship Agricultural Cooperative.

Delivering the report at the meeting, Managerial Chairman Shin Jai Bin said that the change of the name of the cooperative to the Korean-Cuban Friendship Agricultural Cooperative is an expression of the deep friendship the peasants of the cooperative cherish toward the Cuban people, and will contribute to the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Cuban peoples.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Higher Education—

During the Five-Year Plan period, universities and students in North Korea increased 4 times and 4.3 times in number, respectively. Last year, as many as 19 universities were newly built.

As a result, the students who are learning modern science and technology at 92 universities totals more than 186,000. Last year, some 80,000 students were newly enrolled at these universities.

Under Japanese imperialist rule, there was no university in North Korea.

One of the most noteworthy results, attained by the educational policy of the Party is that, at the instance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, many new-type technological universities were newly built in many factories and enterprises. The scope and facilities of these newly built universities are continuously expanding on a large scale.

At present, or a year after the start of this system last, year there are 35 such new-type universities, where some 15,000 students are learning.

The creation of these universities will enable the working class of this country to produce many intellectuals fully equipped with advanced technology, helping them promote the general development of their spiritual culture and combine more closely their education with productive labour.

Further, the creation of these universities is the party's bold and wise policy, which has changed factories and enterprises of the country not only into the bases of production but also into firm bases to produce engineers and specialists.

This policy is taken in the consideration of the present condition of the country in which both material and technological foundations of factories and enterprises have been equipped with modern technology and in which a considerably large number of engineers, specialists and scientists have been produced.

The successful accomplishment of the work of founding higher educational institutions on a large scale in the country has contributed toward elevating the qualitative levels of engineers and specialists produced.

By connecting closely education, first of all, with productive labour, as the Party's educational policy demands, it is possible to arm students with modern science and technology, so that they may be trained into harmoniously developed socialist and communist constructors who are able to make the best use of their scientific and technological education in practical activities.

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party set forth the task of producing 170,000 engineers and sepecialists by the end of 1967, in order to meet the increasing demand from all demains of the national economy. In accordance with this party line, more universities are expected to be built newly, together with the expansion of the existing ones. By the end of 1967, universities in North Korea will number 128, an increase of 36 over 92 at present, while, the number of students will be increased to 227,000, more than half of which will be those who are learning while working.

It is expected that, during the Seven-Year Plan period, foremen, managerial committee chairmen of agricultural cooperatives and county-level leaders will finish the university or higher technical college courses.

At the end of the plan period, North Korea will have engineers some 15 times more than at present in the machine building industry, which is fundamentally important for guaranteeing an overall technical innovation during the period. Further, during the same period, engineers in the chemical industry will be increased 7 times; those in the power industry, 8 times; and those engaged in geological survey, by some 16 times. Moreover, a vast number of engineers will be produced during the Seven-Year Plan, who will be assigned to such domains of the national economy as transportation, light industry, fisheries, agriculture, stock-breeding and health preservation.

U.S. Imperialism Branded as Foe of African People

Minjoo Chosun of March 25, organ of the DPRK Government, comes out with an article captioned "U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the African people fighting for national independence and freedom."

Referring to the national liberation struggle of the African peoples which is gaining in strength and scope under powerful influence of the socialist camp the article points out that the U.S. imperialists are desperately pouncing upon the African "treasure house" by sinister and nefarious means and methods after the old colonialists who had squeezed Africans for 300 odd years were ousted by the protracted, stubborn and uncompromising struggle of tens of millions of African people.

The article exposes the cunning trick of U.S. imperialism and its political agent Kennedy, and says: In the disguise of the "friend" of "anti-colonialism," they are stretching aggressive claws to Africa, holding out "aid" as a bait and spreading there the networks of military bases and suppressing the national liberation struggle while invading there ideologically.

The U.S. imperialists are colonialists more vicious and ferocious than the old colonialists, and are the ringleaders of those trying to strangle the independence of African countries and the sworn enemy of the African people.

The centuries of history of the African people shows that there can be neither "co-existence" nor "cooperation" between the colonial plunderers and colonial peoples and that the national cause can be accomplished only when a resolute, protracted struggle including the armed struggles is waged without the illusion about imperialism.

The aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to establish a new colonial system will doubtlessly be smashed to smithereens before the unbending, vigorous struggle of the people in the African continent.

Anti-U.S., Anti-Dictatorship Struggle in Latin America Supported

The anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle in Guatemala and other Latin American countries such as Venezuela, Peru and Dominican Republic which is developing into an armed struggle is a righteous struggle of the Latin American peoples to liberate their countries from the aggression and yoke of U.S. imperialism, says Pyongyang Shinmoon of March 24.

The anti-U.S. sentiments pent up for more than two centuries are now bursting out under the influence of the Cuban revolution.

"Let's defend Cuba!" is the militant slogan the Latin American peoples are unanimously holding up in their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle.

Now the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to strangle the historical anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of the Latin-American peoples and keep their indignation from exploding.

However, with no desperation can U.S. imperialism smother the struggle of the Latin American peoples who have risen up with arms in their hands.

Pak Chung Hi Ousts Yun Bo Sun out of "Presidency"

Puppet "President" Yoon Bo Sun, figurehead of the South Korean military regime, stepped down, according to recent press reports from Seoul.

He was the only member of the former Chang Myun regime kept in office by the military rulers as a temporary tool.

After seizing the power from the Chang Myun clique under the manipulation of their American masters, the Pak Chung Hi clique kept Yoon in titular "presidency" so as to give a semblance of "legality" to the military regime. Yoon Bo Sun signed hundreds of fascist laws legalising the sanguinary suppression and onerous plunder by the Pak Chung Hi clique who have turned South Korea into a slaughter house.

With the sinister intention to remain in the puppet power by changing into plain clothes under the slogan of "transfer of power to civilians," the military fascists on March 16 cooked up an unheard-of evil "law on purifying political activities," aimed at restricting the movement of all the political forces except the military, and Yoon Bo Sun rubber-stamped it.

Now the Pak Chung Hi clique kicked Yoon out of "presidency" after using him up.

Yoon Bo Sun stepped down after issuing a "statement complaining about the fascist rampage of the Pak Chung Hi hordes who replaced the puppet "constitution" with the notorious "law on emergency measures for state reconstruction," providing that when the "president" moves out, traitor Pak Chung Hi, "Chairman of the Supreme Council" of the military junta "will act in his capacity," thus revealing their intention to drive out this scarecrow after using him up.

Press reports say that in accordance with their drama script traitor Pak Chung Hi will "act in the capacity of the president."

The so-called "transfer of power to the civilians" which the Pak Chung Hi fascist villains promised to conduct next year will be nothing but a farce for extending the military rule by such brigandish method.

The wily scheme of the Pak Chung Hi clique once again discloses their crafty and vicious fascist nature.

Meanwhile, State Department Press Officer White said, in connection with the recent ousting of scare-crow "President" Yoon Bo Sun in South Korea, that the kicking-out of Yoon Bo Sun "will not affect U.S. recognition of South Korea," "because the succession of the presidency is covered under South Korea's constitutional procedures."

However, the ruling circles of the United States had sought the ground of "legality of the military regime" in the existence of the "legal president" up until the day of the statement. Facts and reason tell us how shameless the U.S. imperialists have been in their attempt to give "legality" to the military regime."

White was too hasty in conjuring himself into a student of South Korean law to recall the fact that the chieftain of the military regime himself neglected long ago the "constitution" of South Korea because it did not have a provision for "the succession of the presidency."

On March 24, two days after the White's statement, Pak Chung Hi called the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" and inserted a clause prescribing the "excercise of presidential authority" for himself into the "law on national reconstruction extraordinary measures" trumped up for putting a "legal garbs on the fascist dictatorship. Traitor Pak Chung Hi, faithful agent and loyal servitor of the U.S. imperialists, framed up this "law" overnight in order to ease masters' predicament, but it only added a new proof to their brigandish nature.

With no allegation nor plot can the Pak Chung Hi military clique "legalize" themselves and sustain their life long. The people will certainly do away with the Pak Chung Hi cutthroats. Then the Yankee imperialists will have to issue obituary instead of such phoney statement.

S. Korean Medium, Small Enterprises Racing to Collapse

SEOUL, March 25–The South Korean medium and small enterprises are heading with all speed along the road of bankruptcy. According to reports from South Korea, the number of factories at a standstill swelled from some 1,000 last year to 1,378 in January, this year.

The situation of the South Korean medium and small mines is not better a bit. Some 90 per cent of pits in North Kyungsang Province were closed down or stopped operation in mid-February.

All this has caused sharp decrease in production. Even according to doctored figures released by the military ruffians, the South Korean industrial output last year fell 4.9 per cent below that of the previous year which was already low.

The mine output in January this year again dropped below the corresponding month last year: The output of kaoline was only 8 per cent and fluorite 47 per cent and the electrolytic copper and iron ore also were sharply down.

The direct cause of such deplorable situation of the South Korean medium and small enterprises is "firstly the lack of funds and secondly the shrinkage of market" as South Korean news agencies point out.

The U.S. imperialists who have monopolised the supply of raw materials to the South Korean medium and small enterprises are forcibly selling their surplus goods at prices 15 to 30 per cent higher than that of the world market.

Most of the South Korean medium and small enterprises virtually excluded from the "loan" are barely maintaining business in reliance upon usuries carrying 10 to 30 per cent interests. They are now heavily weighed down with 32,152 million hwan of debts.

The South Korean medium and small enterprises are undergoing acute marketing difficulties due to the monopoly of over 80 per cent of consumer goods markets by U.S. imperialism and the steady decline of the purchasing power of the people.

Even according to an investigation of the military hoodlums, last year alone 28.8 per cent of the value of major products were sold in cash and 71.2 per cent were piled up in deadstock or sold on credit or consignment.

National Flag Order Degree 3rd, Medal of Merit Awarded to Professors, Officials in Tokyo

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on March 26 issued an ordinance concerning the awarding of orders and medals to professors and officials of Korean University in Tokyo

The ordinace follows:

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly awards the National Flag Order Degree 3rd and the Medal of Merit to the following professors and officials of Korean University in Tokyo who, holding high the educational policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, contributed greatly to the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan and to the struggle for unification and independence of the fatherland, by displaying their patriotic devotion and creative energy.

National Flag Order Degree 3rd.

1. Nam Si U (Dean of the Literature Department)
1. Li Si Gu (Dean of the Science and Technology Department)
1. Li Jong Gi (Official)

Medal of Merit

1. Kim Jong Myung (Chief Liberarian)
1. Kim Jong Hoe (Professor)
1. Li Tae Hung (Official)
1. Eu Dang (Professor)
1. Tak Hi Su (Professor)

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Suprame People's Assembly (signed), Pak Mun Kyu, Secretary-General of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly (signed)

*National Flag Order Degree 3rd: Order awarded to individuals, groups, enterprises and social organizations that made a distinguished contribution to the struggle for freedom and independence of the fatherland as well as to political, economic and cultural work and national defense.

*Medal of Merit: Medal awarded to workers, farmers, officials, technicians, scientists, men of culture and others who helped promote the construction of the fatherland and develop its scientific, technical and cultural levels.

"South Korea-Japan Talks" Rejected in Japan

A National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and for peace and democracy, and democratic organisations of Japan, decided to launch a national joint struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" on March 23.

The Japan Socialist Party also decided on March 21 to hold a mass rally of 10,000 people in Tokyo in April against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and for the victory of the spring joint action and of the democratic forces of Japan in the forthcoming elections to the House of Councilors.

MONGOLIA

ULAN BATOR, March 21 –The Ulan Bator Railway workers held a meeting recently denouncing the intrigue of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, according to information from the Mongolian capital.

Stressing that the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, the speakers said that the Mongolian people actively support the just struggle of the Korean people.

POLAND

WARSAW, March 25–A meeting denouncing the U.S.-manipulated "South Korea-Japan Talks" was held in a nurses' school in Warsaw on March 21, according to information from the Polish capital.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding U.S. imperialism to stop its aggressive policy in Korea and to withdraw its troops from South Korea.

Addressing the meeting, the principal of the school pointed out that the aggressive acts being committed by the Japanese militarists must be stopped at once.

"Law for Purification of Political Activities"—Means to Retain Military Dictatorship

The South Korean military regime recently enacted a "Law for Purfication of Political Activities."

Needless to say, this "law" served to reveal the vicious aim of the Pak Chung Hi clique to retain their political power and military fascist rule under the signboard of "transfer of power to civilians" by eradicating all political factions, not to mention the reformist parties.

From the first day of the seizure of power, the Pak Chung Hi clique clamped down all the publications and blotted out even the vestige of political rights and democratic freedom of the people. They enacted all sorts of vicious laws enabling them to invent any execuse for suppressing and liquidating the political factions which do not see eye to eye with them.

This, in turn, gave rise to an urge within the broad sections of the South Korean political factions to sweep away the military fascist regime.

It was against such background that the Pak Chung Hi clique proclaimed the "Law for Purification of Political Activities," whereby they want to totally ban the political activities of all those political factions that do not keep step with them and continue to remain in the saddle by all means.

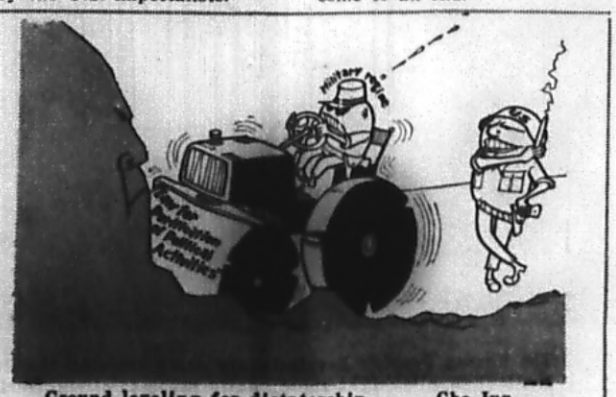
This vicious "law" is to be applied to all politicians, officials and enterprisers active prior to the "military regime," not to mention the reformist parties and organisations. By prohibiting them from running or campaigning for others in elections and from organising, joining or aiding political or social organisations, it completely binds them hand and foot.

The evil law provides for a "screening" and those who are to be permitted to engage in political activities through it will be none other than those who are perpetrating fascist outrages and country-selling, treacherous acts together with the Pak Chung Hi clique today.

The recent step taken by the Pak Chung Hi clique once again brings to light the real nature of the "transfer of power to civilians" and shows how wild these ruffians are running to satisfy their greed for power.

Needless to say, this machination is directly mastermined by the U.S. imperialists.

All the developments show that the South Korean people can enjoy political freedom and democratic rights only when the Pak Chung Hi clique are overthrown, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their overlords, are withdrawn from South Korea, and their colonial rule has come to an end.



Ground leveling for dictatorship —Che Jun—

Korean Revolution Museum

—Valuable Exhibits Showing National Liberation Struggle on Display— (3)

Oil painting "Battle of Mt. Rao-hei": In this battle the Korean People's Revolutionary Army headed by General Kim Il Sung annihilated for only a few minutes the "Jing-ahn Army" which was trained, Japanese imperialism boastfully said, into an "crack army."

(Continued)

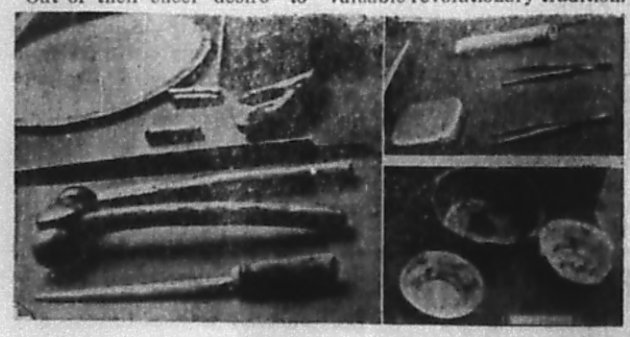
The rapid development of anti-Japanese partisan units and of the revolution base caused anxieties in the minds of the Japanese imperialists. In the spring of 1933, they started a large-scale attack to encircle the revolution base, mobilizing an enormous military force.

All the people in the partisan base, young and old, men and women, united their forces and fought courageously against the enemy's force scores of times larger in number than theirs. The partisans and people in the base, entirely surrounded by the enemy and threatened by starvation, dauntlessly fought the enemy. The people in the base, many of whom were wounded or frost-bitten, fought through, eating grass roots and barks of trees to keep off hunger.

Out of their sheer desire to annihilate the enemy and to draw near the bright liberation of their fatherland, they rebuilt their houses as many as thirty times in spite of repeated destruction by the enemy. They defended heroically their base for four years against the aggressors' severe attacks, dealing a serious blow to them.

The unbending spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans still lives in the minds of our people. It is with this spirit that the Korean people successfully defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, called "the world's strongest army," and changed in such a short span of time the ruined land into the present powerful socialist industrial-agricultural country.

Visitors feel anew their pride in having the Korean Workers' Party which is inheritor of the valuable revolutionary tradition.



Then, visitors' eyes are attracted to a photograph of a log-cabin in a virgin forest and an explanatory over the photograph—the photograph of the log-cabin where the Da-whang-wi and the Yao-ing-kuh Conferences were held in the spring of 1935; and explanatory notes on the conferences.

These two conferences were held at a time when the revolutionary movement was faced with a serious crisis owing to enemy's intensified attack on the partisan base and owing to mistakes committed by extreme-leftist opportunists in the struggle against the *Minsengdan (the People's Livelihood Association).

At this juncture, General Kim Il Sung, with the boldness and resoluteness of a real revolutionist, steered skilfully the revolutionary movement through the reefs that barred its advance, firmly basing himself on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At these conferences, General Kim Il Sung instructed the participants:

First, to correct completely mistakes committed by the extreme-leftists in the struggle against the Minsengdan in order to maintain the purity of the revolutionary ranks and to strengthen its unity and cohesion.

Second, to disperse the partisan base and to carry out guerrilla warfare, larger and more extensive in scale in order to preserve the revolutionary forces and to expand the revolutionary movement in the changed military and political situation.

According to the strategic plan set forth by General Kim Il Sung at the Yao-ing-kuh Conference, the People's Revolutionary Army, after dispersing the partisan base, set out on a long march to North Manchuria.

Documents on the Battle of Mt. Lao-hei in which the People's Revolutionary Army dealt a serious military and political blow to the enemy and a shattering blow to their morale; materials on a battle near Kwan-ji and an oil painting of the People's Revolutionary Army units crossing the Raoye Range.

These documents vividly illustrate hardships the Army experienced in its march toward North Manchuria.

Among the exhibits is a picture depicting political activities in Eu-mu-hsien on the first day of 1936 by the main force, which was under the direct command of General Kim Il Sung.

People in this village, very happy to greet the new year together with the People's Revolutionary Army, which carried to them the conviction of victory and revived fighting spirit in their minds, were ready to present gifts to the soldiers.

However, General Kim Il Sung and his Army left the village, afraid that they would give trouble to the villagers if they stayed any longer after greeting the New Year's day.

Painting "the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in a Chinese village"

This picture reminds visitors of the teachings of General Kim Il Sung to the partisans that revolutionists should fight the enemy like lions, but offer everything they have to the people.

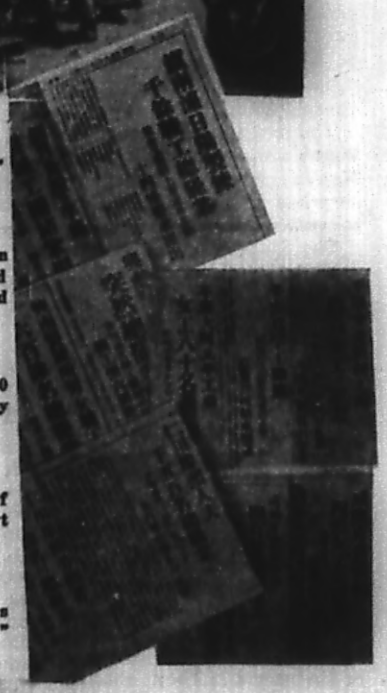
*Minsengdan: The association, which was manipulated by Japanese imperialism, of traitors to to revolution, narrow-minded nationalists and factionalists. It sent spies into the revolutionary ranks in order to destroy from within the anti-Japanese movement for national liberation.

(To be continued)

CORRECTION

No. 58, Page 3, head: Pak Chung Hi Clique's Farce of "**Natinal** Construction Corps"⇨"...**National**..."

Oil painting: "Strike of workers of Nampo Refinery"



Newspapers reporting on labor movements influenced by the anti-Japanese armed struggle

Upper head: "Some 1,000 Workers of Ilyang Refinery Stage Strike"

Middle ″: "400 Spinners of Dongyang Silk Mill Start Acts of Sabotage"

Below ″: "1,500 Port Workers in Inchun on General Strike"

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army crossing the Raoye Range (below) Medical supplies(right-upper), daily necessaries(right-below), and tools used at an arsenal(left) in the partisan base (upper)

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